

witnesses during this session. The ju-
visited the county institutions last we-
It was recommended that a new session

DEATH OF C. G. BURGESS

City.

Dr. C. C. Burgess died this morning his residence, 1029 Capitol avenue, Nor after a long and painful illness. Dr. B.

at the Heriden (N. H.) Academy, but never entered, going at once to Augusta, Me., where he studied dentistry. He practiced his profession for ten years at Lewistown, Me. In 1852 he removed to Indianapolis, which has ever since been his home.



C. C. BURGESS.

cept for a year (1872) which he spent in St. Louis. Dr. Burgess continued in

Dr. Burgess was widely known for good works. He had for many years been a prominent member of the F

deared him to a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Dr. Burgess was a man of cultivated tastes. He had studied music, and played one or two instruments. He found great pleasure in the practice of amateur gardening.

two children, Mrs. F. Wayland Douglass of this city, and George D. Burgess, Cairo, Ill. He was a cousin of Bishop Burgess. The funeral will be held at family residence Wednesday afternoon conducted by the Rev. M. L. Haines.

home, No. 87 West Twentieth street, at 10 o'clock, this morning, after an illness of several years. She was born in Flemington, Kentucky, October 22, 1824, and when five years of age was brought to

Indianapolis when a young girl. In she was married to John Monteith, this city has since been her home. was one of the charter members Fletcher Place M. E. church, having joined that congregation when it was

has held her membership constantly, and Mrs. Montelt has had eight children, three of whom, Wm. T. Montelt, Mrs. Jesse S. Whitsett, and Mrs. Wm. Byrn, survive. Mrs. William Wilkins and Mrs. Samuel Gilbert are sisters.

James Bell died suddenly at his home, 837 Capitol avenue, North, last night of erysipelas. He was for twenty years connected with a New York lace firm, and had a large acquaintance. He leaves

WEATHER BULLETIN.
United States Weather Bureau,
Indianapolis, Ind., December 1
Thermometer.

Barometer.
7 a. m.—30.36 | 2 p. m.—30.30 | 2 p. m.—30.30

Local Conditions.
Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity: Partly cloudy, with showers of rain and wind from the west, Tuesday, March 29, 1911.

to-night, followed possibly by show-
ing. and colder on Tuesday afternoon or evening.

General Conditions.

its center over the Dakotas, increases in size. West of the Mississippi barometers are low; east, high. A warm current in front of the storm extends northward from the western sea to the upper lakes; the cold current

Weather In Other Cities.
Observations taken by the United States Weather Bureau at 8 a. m., seventy-five miles from the city.

Bismarck, N. D.....	30.34	28	Cle
Boston, Mass.....	30.38	30	Cle
Chicago, Ill.....	30.28	30	Cle
Cincinnati, O.....	30.42	32	Cle
Cleveland, O.....	30.52	24	Cle
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.34	38	Cle

New York, N. Y.....	30.46	32	Clos
Omaha, Neb	29.78	42	Clos
Pittsburg, Pa.....	30.54	26	Clos
St. Louis, Mo.....	30.16	40	Clos
St. Paul, Minn.....	29.98	32	Clos
St. Vincent, Minn ..	29.60	24	Clos

Local Forecast Office
An Artist Seriously Hurt.
Special to The Indianapolis News.
Franklin, Ind., December 18.—Miss

painting, which had just been finished and sold to a Louisville dealer, in front of her, when the horse took fright and began to run. Miss Shatterly threw the picture out, and at the same moment

Gold For Shipment To-Morrow.

L. Von Hoffman & Co., have engaged \$50,000 in gold for shipment to-morrow. The total shipment so far for Tuesday

Anderson, Ind., December 16.—Employ
at the Arcade file-works went on stri
to-day, because Frank Cardwell, a fell
workman, turned detective, and cau

The Steamship Arrivals.
Havre, December 16.—Arrived: La Normandie, from New York.
New York, December 16.—Arrived: Havre, from Christiansand.

72 | dor, from Portland.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)
AT THE NEWS BUILDING,
No. 32 West Washington St.

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Special want advertisements one cent a word each insertion; nothing less than ten words counted. Such advertisements must be handed in by 1 o'clock to secure publication that day. Display advertisements vary in price, according to time and position, and must be received by 1 o'clock to insure insertion same day. Advertisements inserted as editorial matter. Contributions for which pay is expected should be marked with the price. The editor can not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. Contributors should preserve copies. Interesting news correspondence desired from all parts of the State, and will be paid for if used.

All communications should be signed with the name of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. Anonymous communications can not be noticed. Specimen copies mailed free on application. The postage on a single copy in a wrapper is five cents.

By mail, postage prepaid, the charge is 15 cents weekly, or 65 cents yearly, payable in advance. The date when the subscription expires is printed on the wrapper of each paper.

The News, served by carrier in Indianapolis and neighboring towns at 10 cents a week. Orders for delivery can be sent by post or through telephone No. 161. Where delivery is irregular, please report immediately to the office.

Make all drafts, checks and address orders payable to the order of, and without all communications to

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

Telephone Calls:
Editorial room.....472 Business office.....161

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1895.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle, made to Congress to-day, is devoted largely to a discussion of the subject of currency reform. His recommendations are in line and practically identical with those made by President Cleveland in his message to Congress. As long as the existing currency system of the Government continues, Mr. Carlisle says, there is likely to be a recurring necessity for bond issues to maintain the gold reserve in the Treasury. Such bond issues, he thinks, and this is in accordance with his previous recommendations, the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to make, whenever, in his opinion, the financial exigencies demand them. But the necessity for bond issues would be removed, he argues, if the Government should cease redeeming the United States notes (greenbacks) and Treasury notes, in gold, and then resuming them. As long as this practice continues, the gold reserve in the Treasury will constantly be depleted, either by those who present greenbacks for redemption for the purpose of obtaining gold to hoard, or by those who adopt the same course to secure gold for shipment to Europe.

The Secretary discusses at length the evils of this system of the redemption and resumption of the greenbacks, and for the purpose of reforming it, makes the following recommendations, which are practically those made by Mr. Cleveland:

1. The retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes by issuing for them long-time bonds of small denominations, to bear not more than 3 per cent. interest, such bonds to be either exchanged directly for the notes, or used to buy gold, which, in time, is to be used in their redemption.

2. To authorize national banks to issue notes to the face value of the bonds deposited by such banks to secure them, the tax on such notes to be reduced to one-quarter of 1 per cent.

3. To authorize such national banks to establish branches.

The Secretary's report gives a history of the bond issues, the necessity for them, the contract with the gold syndicate and the reason for its modification. One important statement made, and one which will probably be disputed by the partisan opponents of the administration, is that if the affairs of the Government are economically administered, the revenue provided for, by the existing laws, will be sufficient to defray all its expenses.

THE ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

While the powers have been negotiating with the Sultan in order to secure the passage of the extra guardships through the Dardanelles, for the purpose of protecting their embassies at Constantinople, the butcheries in Armenia are going gayly forward. As late as November 30 there are reports of massacres, while the more detailed accounts of the outrages with which the world is already tolerably familiar reveal a condition of things which is frightful to contemplate. The suffering in the ravaged districts must be something dreadful. Famine, nakedness, constant exposure to insult, torture and death—these are some of the things which the Armenian men, women and children are called upon to face day after day. And yet, in almost every instance, there are plenty of Turkish soldiers available to maintain order, if the Sultan were really desirous to protect his Christian subjects. In the light of the facts revealed by the dispatches, Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's eulogy of the Turk is not creditable to his intelligence.

There seems to be only one way to put an end to this cruel scandal, and that is to allow Russia to send her soldiers into the districts where the trouble is. A hundred or a thousand guardships at Constantinople will have less effect than one army corps in Asia Minor. Even the Red Cross Society can only save the people from hunger. The Turks can do that by killing them. There has been much talk about the delicacy of the situation and the complexity of the problem which confronts the powers of Europe. But the truth is that the situation is delicate and the problem complex only because the powers are more anxious about faring well in the "divide" than about protecting the Armenians. Here has been the trouble all along. England and Russia have been so jealous and distrustful of each other that each has, so far, preferred that nothing should be done rather than that the other should be allowed to take the lead in working out the reforms which everyone admits must be effected. In their anxiety to keep together they have done nothing but "mark time."

It will be interesting to note how long

British public opinion will stand this do-nothing policy. There are welcome signs of impatience. As we have already shown, the London Spectator has declared in favor of a Russian occupation of Constantinople, if that shall be found to be necessary to save the Armenians from extinction. It is evident that there will have to be some occupation other than Turkish. England, of all powers, is bound to submit to almost anything which the occasion requires. She is solemnly pledged to the protection of the Sultan's Christian subjects. The civilized world looks on amazed at the do-nothing game which has been going on for so long. Unless there is some acceleration in the movements of the powers, there will, before very long, be no Armenians left to protect.

SALISBURY AND PROTECTION.

So far as there is a protectionist party in England, it is composed almost wholly of Tory land-owners who feel the competition of foreign agriculture. It may not be surprising, therefore, that they should wish to have their products made dearer to English buyers by a tariff on imported goods. So when in 1892, Lord Salisbury made his famous speech at Hastings, in which he seemed to suggest the possibility of England's returning to protection, there was much rejoicing on both sides of the water among the believers in a protective policy. It is possible that the Conservative leader meant what he said, and that even now he believes that a protective tariff would be a good thing for the country over whose destiny he presides.

But whether this is true or not, it is evident that he is persuaded that the people of England are opposed to the protective theory. During the past few days there have been many expressions from representatives of the agricultural class in favor of a tariff. The dispatches report that "the Cabinet ministers have been overwhelmed with deputations urging them to take steps to prevent British agriculture from being wiped out by foreign competition," the course suggested being "a tariff upon a variety of imports." The same policy was advised by the great public meeting held in London, which was presided over by the Hon. James Lowther, M. P. And it was urged on Lord Salisbury by a deputation headed by the Earl of Winchester, which thought that the British hop and barley growers ought to be taken care of. But the Prime Minister, whatever his individual and personal views may be, certainly understands the feeling of the English people. Not only did he give the protectionists no encouragement, but he said that he himself had never believed in or expected to see "a restoration of protection."

This must have been very discouraging, for there was some reason for thinking that the prime minister was in favor of the protective theory. In the speech at Hastings, though, he did not commit himself—by he usually guards his utterances pretty carefully—he did, nevertheless, acquit strongly in the direction of protection. It was on this speech that the British McKinleyites have been banking. But it now turns out that Lord Salisbury either did not mean just what he said, or else that he was misunderstood. Whatever the explanation, the result must be very disappointing. The speaker says that he has been "misunderstood," and that "when he denounced Cobdenism and urged the country to arm for an attack upon the wall of tariffs, he never believed in or expected a restoration of protection." It would be interesting to contemplate the fate of a British minister who should attempt to add to the food bill of the British people in order to protect the farming interest. This party which should adopt such a policy would be buried out of sight at the next election.

The truth seems to be that the protectionists have made the same mistake in relying on Salisbury as the bimetallicists have in relying on Balfour. The speculative views of both these statesmen may be all that our free silver and protectionist friends could desire, but they not yet ready to change their economic and financial systems so as to conform to the theories of those who believe that cheap money and dear goods are all that is necessary to make a nation happy and prosperous. British statesmen are, as a rule, practical men, and so they do not go much in advance of public opinion. But one can not but sympathize with the sad disappointment of the British agriculturists, who really seem to have felt that Salisbury was with them, and that all that he had to do was to say the word and they would be saved. They will be more careful in the future in interpreting the speeches of a man who is, first of all, the leader of a great party.

IN ANCIENT ETHIOPIA.

Crispien's government has been put on the defensive for its conduct of the war in Abyssinia. The opposition have a very good basis for this attack. Italy has already spent a great deal of money in the effort to maintain a protectorate over Abyssinia. The Italian army has several times met humiliating defeat. In 1887 Ras Alula defeated a detachment of Italian soldiers that had been sent into the country, and when Italy sent 20,000 men to Africa to take vengeance the natives fled into the interior where they could not be reached. Since the treaty of 1889, by which the boundaries of the province of Eritrea were fixed, the Europeans have been imitating the British trick of changing the maps to extend their own power. They have been pressing westward into Tigre, whose governor, Ras Mangasha, is disposed to resist the encroachment. King Menelik's army is well equipped, and is commanded in part by European officers. It is said that he can raise 100,000 soldiers, and if this means so many men will fight as bravely and effectively as the army which has just whipped Major Turrell's forces, the subjugation of the country will be difficult indeed.

While Italy has been trying to conquer the Abyssinians by force, the Russians have also their claims, but they are, curiously enough, of a religious nature. Only last July the Negus, as the Abyssinian government is called, sent an embassy to St. Petersburg, but it was ecclesiastical and not political. We have not heard lately of the missionary expedition which was being fitted out late in the summer to stimulate the growth of the orthodox Greek church in Abyssinia, but at the time this project was announced it caused much comment in Italy. The Abyssinians have since the fourth century subscribed to the Alexandrian rite, which is more nearly akin to

the Greek church than to the Roman. The head of the church in their country is always appointed or consecrated by the patriarch of Alexandria.

There are no more interesting people in Africa than these inhabitants of ancient Ethiopia. Their religious history alone gives them a distinction; they have gone forward somewhat in education and they have availed themselves of the natural advantages and wealth of their country. There are many towns in Abyssinia, and they are all small. Today's dispatches mention Adowa, the capital of the dependent kingdom of Tigre, as a place where fighting is likely to occur, and gives its population at 10,000. The Statesman's Year Book places it at 2,000, which is probably more nearly correct.

McKinley is securing quarters at every strategic point in the country. He is out for the presidency, and he does not care who knows it.

The Turks are still killing. Let the powers issue another ultimatum. It will do no good, but it will conform to the regular way of doing things.

Philadelphia is enjoying as fine a sample of ring rule as any city in the States. "Dave" Martin type can devise. Things may not have been quite so scientifically organized as under Tammany, nor is it likely that blackmail has been so extensively or systematically practiced as in the metropolis, but in other respects the practical Republican politicians of Philadelphia have nothing to learn from the practical Democratic managers of New York. All the leading city officers are "in" the various companies which are doing the city's lighting and other public services. Philadelphia has by far the largest number of electric lights of all large cities. One would suppose, therefore, that the cost for each light would be less there than anywhere else. As a matter of fact, it is about the highest. It is nearly twice as great as the cost here in Indianapolis, for example. The lighting is done by some eight or ten companies, each of which has divided up the territory among themselves so as not to compete with one another. The important men in the various companies are the city officers and their friends. It is a great and beautiful scheme for the sake of officers and their friends—and great sleepers prosperously Philadelphia pays the bill. Thanks heaven it has no Tammany!

When the friends of a candidate engage thirty rooms in the convention city in which to receive, they stamp him as a "receptive" candidate indeed.

"Coin" Harvey has started a secret organization. Does he contemplate making a purchase of his book a requisite for membership?

The Republicans are going to go slow about matters of legislation this session, although many of their fiery speech makers believe that words and not actions will count.

"You can't teach your grandmother how to kill ducks,"—Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Milburn is not at all too severe in his denunciation of the slot gambling machines. Many months ago there was an effort made, or to be made, by the police authorities to suppress the machines. Just why that effort was not pushed, or why it is not pushed, we have never been able to understand. There may be some legal quibble or technicality by which it is held that this sort of gambling is not gambling, just as pool-selling on the streets is not pool-selling when it is conducted by a "telegraph company." But if that is the case we ought to know it. There is such comfort in knowing that a constant source of corruption and pollution is shielded by the sacred aegis of a lawyer's quibble!

How will St. Louis entertain a whole national convention when she is finding it so difficult to let good quarters for candidates alone?

Platt is to support the claims of Morton—until he can make a good dicker.

It is given out that General Logan was the author of a rather sensational book published in 1888 entitled "Uncle Daniel's Story of Tom Anderson and Twenty Great Battles." Books are in great evidence this year.

Perhaps Mr. McKinley had better establish headquarters in Indianapolis.

DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

The Indiana Democrats have started off right. Now let them resolutely decline to be attracted by any false issue of retort, and they can give the Republicans a pretty race next year.—Lafayette Journal (Dem.).

The Indiana Democrats had what the Sentinel calls "a love feast" at Indianapolis yesterday. This is on the theory that "meatly loves company," and that "the Lord loveth whom he chasteneth."—Richmond Item (Ind.).

The activity and enthusiasm of the Democrats would indicate that the campaign next year will be a closely-contested one. The Republicans are not idle, and will work hard, but the Democrats will put in such licks as will win. The hope from over the State report growing confidence in the future welfare of the party.—Muncie Herald (Dem.).

The scattering of the Democratic hosts by the hundreds at Indianapolis, in friendly conference, placed the hand-writing on the wall. There is no mistaking the meaning of it. It foretells the overthrow of Republicanism, of bad laws, of legislative rot, of pervading corruption, of congressional malfeasance, of present and future—Vincennes Star (Dem.).

The Democratic love feast, so-called, held in Indiana yesterday, did not bubble and boil over with enthusiasm. It partook more of the complexion of a gang of scoundrels holding a party. He found another boy holding his horse. He scanned the little destitute through his eye-glasses, and exclaimed: "Well, but you're not the boy I left my horse with!" "No, sir," said the boy; "I just speckled and bought 'im of 't other boy for a humpenny." The boy received a "threepenny" for his straightforwardness.—Tit-Bits.

Stowaways usually receive scant courtesy from the indignant officers of the ships on which they steal passage, and usually, too, scant rations and plenty of work, with a prospect of jail at the end of the trip. A stowaway on one of the Pacific steamers, however, on a recent trip from Yokohama to Tacoma, received not only the best treatment, but a substantial present when he left the ship. The vessel encountered a very heavy storm on the voyage, and the stowaway distinguished himself by great bravery at one of the most perilous moments during the gale. The captain made him a gift of \$20 for him to help him on his journey after he left the ship.

"There is a sort of unwritten law," says a writer, "that a man who is not called upon to give up his seat to a woman in an elevated car, he may not be called upon to give up his seat to a woman standing. This law is frequently violated, but the other evening in an elevated car that was so crowded that the people standing had become more or less ruffled and uneasy, when a man who had been standing took a seat, leaving two women, one on either side of him, on their feet. Some of those standing close at hand were disposed to regard him rather as a nuisance than as a benefactor. He was entirely undisturbed by this, and only pleased that he had got a seat; and a little later, when he fell asleep, the faces of those standing near took on another kind of a smile; they felt that perhaps he needed the seat more than anybody else did, after all."

For the Indianapolis News,
When We Can See.

When we can see
The smallest atom that untrammeled flies
Through boundless space, or one that hidden lies.

Within that desert where we often tread,
We shall see God.

When we can see
Beyond the farthest world or orb that shines
In realms beyond the bound that space confines,
Or when we see beyond that utmost rim
We shall see Him.

When we can see
The unit Force, the only Force in space,
That moves each world and atom in its place,
As swift as thought, or slow as some blind,
We shall see God.

When we can see
Through future years the end of endless Time,
And all events, the best or most sublime,
Or back to Time's beginning, vague and dim,
We shall see Him.

When we can see
The germ of Life, the Nothing or the Thing,
That germ from which organic bodies spring
To mount the throne of empire, or penetrate the sod,
We shall see God.

We shall see Him.
—S. R. Gorbey.

CANT' DECEIVE THIS BOY.

His Sense of Feeling, Hearing and Seeing Wonderfully Developed.

Waterloo (N. Y.) Cor. New York Herald.

A remarkable case of human sensitiveness is that of Clarence Barton, fifteen years old, son of sturdy country parents, who lives some five miles northeast of Rodman village and twelve miles east of Elmira. His sense of feeling, hearing, smelling, tasting and seeing are marvelously developed.

A pin scratch will cause him to faint away from pain; a half dozen sour grapes or a sour apple or an orange that is not positively fresh, if eaten by the boy, will render him perceptibly intoxicated. His sight is so remarkably keen that he can at once distinguish separate characteristics and peculiarities in similar objects which an ordinary observer would utterly fail to discover; his sense of smell is so acute that if vessels of water from a dozen different springs in the neighborhood are submitted to him he can immediately tell by smelling each in turn what spring it was brought from, tell which is the most strongly impregnated with iron, which with sulphur, which with alum, etc., although to the common individual there is no perceptible difference in the matter. The faintest traces of his sense of hearing is most acute, and while not particularly nervous, and his sight is so remarkably keen that he can at once distinguish separate characteristics and peculiarities in similar objects which an ordinary observer would utterly fail to discover; his sense of smell is so acute that if vessels of water from a dozen different springs in the neighborhood are submitted to him he can immediately tell by smelling each in turn what spring it was brought from, tell which is the most strongly impregnated with iron, which with sulphur, which with alum, etc., although to the common individual there is no perceptible difference in the matter. 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Ask your grocer for any and all of these goods.

"WANT" ADS. IN THE NEWS

ONLY ONE CENT A WORD

EVENTS IN THE OLD WORLD

APATHY OF THE POWERS SOUND THE DOOM OF THE ARMENIANS.

Pitiless Europe Looks On With Equanimity At The Massacres—Depredations of Thieves On Italian Railroads.

Apathy of the Powers.

London Special New York Sun. The expected, indeed, the inevitable, has happened in Constantinople this week, and the Turkish situation remains unaltered in any essential particular. Massacres of Christians throughout the empire continue in greater number than ever, but on a smaller scale, and the European powers, satisfied with the empty victory they have gained in the matter of additional guardships, look on with equanimity and no thought of interfering.

The Christian Armenian race in Asia Minor is doomed. Few of the half million human beings, already destitute, starving, and at the mercy of implacable fanaticism, will survive the winter, according to the present outlook. The boasted concern of the powers, instead of being their protection, is their death warrant. Nothing but the rupture of this beautiful harmony of nature can save them. Nothing, separately, can cause any change in this serene attitude of Christendom except a great awakening of the national conscience in England or elsewhere, which will compel some government to risk the grave dangers which independent action involves.

There is no sign anywhere of such a revival of militant virtue. All Europe is pitiless and stony-hearted. Pity costs nothing and help which drains only superfluous pence may be had in abundant measure in this world for any indifferent cause, especially if it affords an opportunity for the ambitious middle classes to get in social touch with the aristocracy. The Salisbury government and its newspaper exponents have succeeded in creating a popular belief that any interference on behalf of the Armenians would involve Great Britain in a conflict with the combined continental powers.

It must be admitted that there is some measure of truth in the vague alarm with which the subject is surrounded in the popular mind. It is perhaps too much to expect of human nature that it should remain steadfast and to society and to the standard of justice, and to the standard of virtue, at all events, confesses itself unequal to such a trying test.

The opportunity to avert the fate of the Armenian subjects has almost expired. The powers have allowed Abdul Hamid to consume the critical weeks in a silly farce over the admission of more guardships through the Dardanelles. The question is of no earthly consequence compared to the vast issues pending, and the Sultan was clever enough to give it a fictitious importance until it is almost too late to press any serious demands which might avert the catastrophe. The sword of the Mohammedan subjects is preparing to fall on the Armenians. The general impression in Europe is not that the Turkish question will not assume an acute phase again, but that it will mean a means to an end. During the winter reports of atrocities and horrors in Armenia will travel rapidly, and slowly, but the situation at Constantinople itself is still so critical that grave events are possible at any time. There will be no truce and little possibility of a truce between the Sultan and the ambassadors all winter. The crisis anticipated for the spring, which has been widely discussed, probably will be one of those universally prophesied events which never come to nothing, and the crisis will come without warning, and in the form least expected.

Thieves On Italian Railroads.

London Cable New York Sun. Visitors are now flocking to Rome, and simultaneously loud and bitter complaints are heard of the depredations of thieves on the Italian railroads. This is the annual war, and probably it will be heard till the end of time. The most elaborate precautions for insuring the safety of foreigners' baggage appear to be useless. The ingenuity of the thieves keeps pace with the care and fortitude of their victims. The express agents now admit that even the cording and sealing system is of no practical use. The only fairly safe thing appears to be to put all one's valuables in a bag which can be carried in the traveler's hand, and let the other packages take their chance. Even then, absolute safety is not assured for the casual house officers are said lately to have developed a pretty talent in sleight of hand, by means of which money and jewelry are made to disappear mysteriously during the progress of the customers' examination of the baggage, and under the very noses of their owners.

The cleverer of these railroad thieves do not work contentedly in their nefarious operations, they usually loosen the fastenings of the trunk, suitcase or valise, to be lifted without displacing or breaking the cards or seals, and then open the trunk with false keys. In this process invariably takes time, it gives an additional proof that the railroad employees are either the thieves or the accomplices, but which is a matter of experience this year for the benefit of the traveler. Indeed, it is hard to find or devise, save by the use of a revolver, a means of escape from the clutches of these thieves at the starting place. On opening her trunk on the same evening in her hotel at Venice, Mrs. William H. H. was completely ransacked. A small tin cash box, which had been well hidden, had been smashed to pieces, and the contents taken away. The trunk itself showed no signs externally of having been tampered with. This lady made various deposits with the consular and police, but without effect.

As a matter of fact, it is hopeless to expect to recover from the depredations of the Italian railroads, and American travelers may as well take note of the fact, and thereby save valuable time and money, and avoid the annoyance of the loss of their property. The administration of the railroads in Italy is corrupt from the least root to the topmost branch. Employees are badly paid, and for the most part have to buy their posts, just like the Turkish Pasha, and recoup themselves at the expense of innocent travelers, native as well as foreign.

An often as not, the police are in league with the thieves, and a series of crimes in railway carriages, especially on the continent in the last few days, has been one of the most serious in the history of American travel. The danger to travelers from cranks and malefactors is a very real one, especially now that the system of fast expresses and long runs without stops is being introduced. The French railroads have made some concessions to the public uneasiness by requiring the guards to make occasional trips in inspection along the footboard on the outside of the carriages.

One of these railway crimes had an amusing sequel the other day. An attaché of a foreign embassy, returning home late after a masked ball, where he had taken the character of Mephistopheles, entered the train muffled up in his wraps, and was found in a compartment alone with a sinister-looking individual, who after the train started, demanded money with threats. The diplomatist cast off his wrappings and towered over the rough man in his flaming costume with horns and hoofs. The thief dropped to his knees trembling with terror, and began to confess a confession of his crime. At the next station the Prince of Darkness dismissed the terrified wretch into the hands of the police.

Kaiser Kings At Monte Carlo.

London Cable New York Tribune. Bernier Barnato's partner, Woolfe Joel, and Frank Gardner, known as the Barnato of Australia, recently won \$75,000 at Monte Carlo by backing the red twelve times, the figure nine scoring nine times running. To celebrate their luck they gave a red dinner at the Savoy to their guests, most of them Kaiser millionaires. The room was draped in red; the menus were printed in red, with the wheel and the figure nine prominent; the flowers were red throughout; the shades of the electric lights were red; the waiters wore red ties, gloves and buttons; Monte Carlo was shown on its rock in red, crowded with roulette tables; the band played "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo"; and to complete the scheme, the Kaiser and the Kaiser's wife, and the red waiters were replaced by negroes, who served black coffee. Barnato was

DROWNED IN WHITE RIVER

TWO BOYS FALL THROUGH THE THIN ICE.

One Other Boy Gets In, But Is Recued—Long Search Before One of the Bodies Is Found—Other Not Recovered.

The first skating accident of the winter happened late Saturday afternoon.

John Hoerhammer, age nine, and Otto Greenwald, age eight, were drowned in White river. The accident happened in a deep part of White river, formerly known as "Barbers' Hole," but within recent years called "The death pool." It is situated between the Michigan and First-street bridges over White river.

Saturday afternoon three boys, John Hoerhammer, Otto Greenwald and John Stuppy, were playing on the edge of the river. Over the "Barbers' Hole" the ice was very thin, and a short distance below it the rush of the water from under its frozen cover had washed away the ice and piled it up in masses against the bridge, leaving a stretch of open water. The three boys were daring one another to go out on the ice, and each with the other in showing his courage.

Along the high bank came a party of young men carrying skates. They had been enjoying themselves on the canal further up. One of them, Erastus Hurst, about twenty years old, carried an ear of corn in his hand, and he had picked up a frozen cover had washed away the ice and piled it up in masses against the bridge, leaving a stretch of open water. The three boys were daring one another to go out on the ice, and each with the other in showing his courage.

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